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International Law. By GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON and GEORGE FOX TUCKER. New York, Boston and Chicago, Silver, Burdett & Co., 1901. — xxiii, 459 pp.

A very cursory examination of this book will suffice to show that it was not the intention of the authors to enter the field occupied by works of high scientific value, such as those of Hall and Rivier, or even by works such as those of Walker and T. J. Lawrence, but that it was their design to provide a manual for students. It is therefore as a text-book, and not as a contribution to the literature of international law, that the volume is to be estimated. The text, exclusive of appendices, covers 329 pages, and is divided into 139 sections, with numerous subdivisions; while bold-face type serves to emphasize the catch-words of the various paragraphs. The attempt to compress a great deal into a few pages necessarily requires the use of concise expressions; and if the authors do not always seem quite clear or complete in their statements, the defect may in a measure be ascribed to the inherent difficulty of their task as well as to their desire to employ language easily understood by the beginner. But, should the work be used by advanced students, its scantiness would necessitate a considerable amount of supplementary reading, and it is therefore to be regretted that each chapter is not followed with references to standard authorities, to which the reader may resort.

It is stated in the preface that "owing to the increasing importance of diplomatic negotiation, relatively more attention than usual has been given to matters connected with diplomacy." We are therefore justified in expecting to find in the treatment of diplomatic ceremonial some of that "exemplary seriousness," which has, according to Hall, characterized the German discussions of the subject. In this we are not entirely disappointed; for we are informed that among the ambassador's prerogatives is "the right to have a dais in his own house" (p. 169), and that "in processions the place of honor is sometimes first, sometimes last. For relatively short processions, certain more definite rules are observed" (p. 168).

The chapter on diplomacy, however, and that on treaties are perhaps the best in the volume. A good feature of the work is the inclusion in the text of forms of various documents, such as passports, letters of credence, exequaturs and presidential proclamations of treaties. The appendices include, besides the usual official codes and manuals of the laws of war, the recent United States Naval War Code, the United States Neutrality Laws, certain forms of procedure in prize matters and a digest of important cases in international law.

Perhaps these cases would have been more convenient for reference, had they been printed at appropriate places as footnotes.

Among the errors which we have noticed, we may point out that the recognition of the French Republic by President Grant in 1870 is cited as the recognition of a new state (p. 45). It is said (p. 88) that the "United States interfered in the affairs of Cuba on the ground of humanity," thus implying that the legal ground of our intervention was humanity, when in fact it was the necessity of abating a nuisance — a sort of corollary of the principle of self-preservation. Likewise, in the case of Greece in 1827, the intervention is, in accordance with the popular but erroneous supposition, explained upon grounds of "humanity" (p. 87), although the powers, by the treaty of July 6, 1827, expressly declared that their object was to end a "sanguinary struggle" which, while it produced in Greece "all the disorders of anarchy, daily causes fresh impediments to commerce," and "gives opportunity for acts of piracy" which it was difficult to repress. We are told (p. 159) that "the old theory that [diplomatic] agents of the first rank had access to the ear of the sovereign is no longer held"; but this is the very ground on which the six ambassadors at Washington exercise the right of direct intercourse with the President. In summarizing Articles 50–52 of The Hague Convention relating to the laws of war, it is stated that "payment should be made for contributions." This seems to confuse contributions with requisitions. As may be seen by Article 51, receipts are given for "contributions," while requisitions either are paid for or are verified by receipts. Finally, the authors should have pointed out (p. 314), in connection with the rule as to convoy in the United States Naval War Code, that the American and English rules are directly contradictory, this being a fact of possibly great practical importance.

It should be added that the work appears generally to bring its topics up to date.

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The Little Red Book of Bristol. Published under the authority of the Council of the City and County of Bristol, and edited by FRANCIS B. BICKLEY. Bristol and London, 1900. — 2 vols., 4to, xxxviii, 249, 283 pp.

To apply such a name as the "Little Red Book" to these two stately and sumptuous volumes is a paradox. It is explained, however, by the fact that they are the reproduction of a manuscript